NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 8-86)

OMB No. 1024-0018

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Clemson University Historic District II

other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Near the center of the university campus ☐ not for publication

city, town Clemson ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Pickens code 077 zip code 29634

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
☐ private	☐ building(s)	6	___ buildings
☐ public-local	☒ district	___	___ sites
☒ public-State	☐ site	1	___ structures
☐ public-Federal	☐ structure	___	___ objects
	☐ object	7	0 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Clemson University, c. 1803-1940

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds 11/15/89
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Amy Federman 1/29/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)	Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)
Education/College	Education/College
Domestic/Single Dwelling	Recreation & Culture/Museum
Recreation & Culture/Theater	Recreation & Culture/Theater
Landscape/Park	Landscape/Park
Education/Education-Related Housing	Education/Education-Related Housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick/Masonry

walls Brick

roof Tile

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Clemson University Historic District II includes seven historic resources associated with the establishment and development of Clemson College from 1836 to 1940.

The district includes three academic buildings, a residence and associated office, and an outdoor theater.

Contributing buildings in the Clemson University District II include:

1. Fort Hill (c. 1803): Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960.

2. John C. Calhoun Office (1825): Part of the Fort Hill National Historic Landmark.

3. Hardin Hall (1890): This L-plan, brick, two-story building was constructed in three major building phases. The 1890 portion - originally rectangular in plan - features single and double, one-over-one and two-over-two, double-hung sash windows with transoms at the second floor and stone lintels, which have drip moldings at the first story. Two-story, brick pilasters articulate the bays. The original principal entrance at the north elevation is a round arched portico featuring decorative terra cotta work and the 1890 date of construction in the tympanum, Corinthian pilasters, and the inscription "Chemistry." There is a shed roof secondary entrance with paired collonettes and decorative terra-cotta work at the west elevation. The 1900 addition, which gives the building its L-plan form, although larger than the earlier section is the same height. The brick work on this section is more decorative. Two-story, paneled, brick pilasters articulate the bays, which are composed of double, one-over-one, double-hung-sash windows. At the second story, the windows are round headed and set between brick pilasters and encompassed by a semi-eliptical brick arch. Other decorative features are quatrefoils in the spandrels and pilasters separating the windows. The principal entrance is a one-story pedimented portico supported by pilasters and the date 1900 inscribed in the

[X] See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
Education	c. 1803-1940	c. 1803
Architecture		c. 1825
Agriculture		1889

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person

Architect/Builder
Lee, Rudolph E.

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Clemson University Historic District II includes seven historic resources located on the Clemson University campus. It is significant for its association with the Calhoun and Clemson families and for its association with the founding, development, and growth of Clemson University, which has played a major role in higher education in South Carolinia since its founding in 1889. The district is also significant as an intact collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century educational buildings at a state-supported land grant university.

Contributing properties in the district include:

1. Fort Hill (c. 1803): The home of John C. Calhoun and later of his son-in-law and founder of Clemson, Thomas G. Clemson, Fort Hill was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1960.

2. John C. Calhoun Office (1825): This office is a component of the Fort Hill National Historic Landmark.

3. Hardin Hall (1890): Originally known as the Chemistry Building or the Chemical Laboratory, the oldest college-built building on the Clemson University campus was built in 1890. The 1900-01 college catalog described the Chemical Laboratory as

> a two-story brick building, fifty by eighty feet, covered with slate, and finished inside with Southern pine. On the first floor there are eight rooms. Five of these are appropriated for State Analytical and Experiment Station work, one is a balance-room for students, one an office, and one is fitted up as a laboratory for advanced students. The basement is used for assaying and for storage. On the second floor there are five rooms: qualitative laboratory, 36x48 feet, with a pitch of seventeen feet in the clear, lecture-room, professor's laboratory, an office, and a room for gas analysis. An addition to the Chemical Laboratory,

☒ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

[X] See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- [ ] preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- [ ] previously listed in the National Register
- [ ] previously determined eligible by the National Register
- [ ] designated a National Historic Landmark
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- [ ] recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- [ ] State historic preservation office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [X] University
- [ ] Other

Specify repository: Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 15 acres

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	331800	3838600	B	17	331660	3838450
C	17	331360	3838500	D	17	331360	3838000

E: 17/331900/3838760

[ ] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nomination is shown as the black line labelled "Clemson University Historic District II" on the accompanying map "Campus Map of Clemson University," drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

[ ] See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the significant and intact historic resources near the center of the Clemson University campus, and retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

[ ] See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By (with the assistance of the SHPO National Register staff)

name/title Professor Martin A. Davis, Principal Investigator; John Edwards, Student Assistant

organization College of Architecture date 31 May 1988

street & number Clemson University telephone (803) 656-3081

city or town Clemson state South Carolina zip code 29634

★U.S.GPO:1988-0-223-918

tympanum. The present roof is flat built up, but original roof was a slate hip roof destroyed by fire in 1946. An undistinguished rear addition was constructed in 1937.

4. Trustee House (1904): This is a two-story, asymmetrical, brick building with a hipped roof with a lower, cross gable on the two story projecting bay at the facade. A one-story, shed porch extends from the projecting bay across the facade. The porch roof is supported by square posts. The projecting bay has paired, one-over-one, arched, double-hung-sash windows at the first and second stories and a geometric Queen Anne window in the gable. The main body of the building contains the entrance with transom and two-over-two, double hung sash windows. A shed dormer with two sunburst traceried windows is at the facade slope of the hip roof. There is a one-story office addition at the southwest elevation.

5. Riggs Hall (1927): This is a three-story, brick, U-plan building with a clay-tile, cross-hip roof and slightly projecting pavilions. The principal entrance portal features radiating limestone voussoirs surmounted by a balustrade with urns fronting double windows with a broken, eliptical pediment with console brackets and finial. Windows are single, double, and grouped, nine-over-nine, double-hung sash, inscriptions in the limestone stringcourse at the pavilions identify the buildings original use - "Architecture and Electrical." Decorative glazed tile renderings, which employ symbols associated with these professions are encompassed by a round headed limestone arch flanked by scroll medallions. A brick elevator tower, ground floor mechanical room and flue, and a covered walkway have been added to the east side.

6. Sirrine Hall (1937): This is a three-story, brick, U-shaped building with a cross-hipped, clay-tile roof. The building is on a raised foundation separated by a limestone watertable. The eaves are supported by heavy brackets with glazed tile roundels, which depict symbols from the textile industry, between them. A limestone stringcourse articulates the division between the second and third stories. Windows are single, double, and grouped. The principal entrance is an arched limestone portal with radiating voussoirs and the inscription "Textile" over the entry way. The entrance is further defined by a centered window with limestone architrave surmounted by a round-headed, limestone-arched window flanked by shield medallions. Inscriptions at the side entrances read "Arkwright" and "Cartwright." Alterations include aluminum

frame replacement windows, and a covered walkway to the adjoining, modern chemistry building.

7. Outdoor Theater (1940): The Outdoor Theater was built in a natural depression behind Hardin Hall, near the center of the campus. The stage of the theatre was constructed in a semi-circle that is 83 feet across and 53 feet deep. There are two square dressing rooms flanking the stage. These are attached to large concrete lanterns with cast iron finials. The structure was designed by Leon Legrand, the first graduate of Clemson's architecture program. These stylized lanterns are typical of the Art Deco style. The rear of the stage is bounded by a wall, approximately seven feet high, surmounted by a semi-circular colonnade. The stage floor has a sunburst pattern of gray, red, red, and beige marble tile incorporating a large "1915". Tiered concrete slabs following the natural curve of the hillside seat approximately 400 spectators and replace the original wooden benches.

about the size of the present building, is now in the process of erection, and will be ready for occupancy before the opening of the next session.

The 1900 addition was followed by a second addition in 1937. The building later served the School of Education and housed administrative offices, in addition to housing the Chemistry Department. It now houses the Departments of History and Psychology, and faculty in Geography, Philosophy, and Religion. The Board of Trustees later renamed the building for Mark B. Hardin, first professor of Chemistry and chairman of the department at Clemson and temporary president of the college in 1897, 1899, and 1902.(1)

4. Trustee House (1904): This building is located adjacent to Fort Hill and is one of only two extant faculty cottages at Clemson. It was originally the home of Mark B. Hardin, professor of Chemistry, chairman of the department, and temporary president. After Hardin's death in 1916 the Clemson Board of Trustees began using the house for tri-annual meetings, and the present name derives from their use of the house. The house also served as a guest house for distinguished visitors to the college, as an administration building, and as an alumni center. It also served as a hospital during the 1918 influenza epidemic.(2)

5. Riggs Hall (1927): This building was constructed to replace Mechanical Hall, which was the first home of the Mechanical Department and which burned in 1926. It was the second building on the campus designed by Rudolph E. Lee, Clemson graduate and chairman of the Department of Architecture, and its construction was supervised by Lee. The Department of Architecture, now the College of Architecture, was the first occupant of Riggs Hall when it opened in 1928; other departments housed there included Civil, Mechanical, and Electrical Engineering. The building, one of the largest college facilities built in the South at the time of its construction, was named for Walter M. Riggs, professor of Engineering, first football coach, acting president of the college 1909-1911, and president 1911-1924. Although the College of Architecture moved to Lee Hall when it was built in the 1960s Riggs Hall is still one of the centers of engineering on the Clemson campus.(3)

6. Sirrine Hall (1938): Originally known as the Textile Building, Sirrine Hall was one of eight buildings at Clemson built between

1936 and 1938, a short period of significant construction on the campus. It was built to replace Godfrey Hall (built in 1898 and included in Clemson University Historic District I) as the home of the Textile Department. It was one of several campus buildings designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style by Rudolph E. Lee. Lee worked in conjunction with J.E. Sirrine and Company, a textile engineering firm from Greenville. The Textile Building was constructed by the Daniel Construction Company. Joseph E. Sirrine, for whom Sirrine Hall was later renamed, helped to fund the building's completion. He was a prominent industrialist with interests in industrial architecture, engineering, and textiles. Sirrine established his firm, specializing in textile plant design, in 1903. It soon became one of the leaders in Southern industrial architecture, designing or consulting on the construction of cotton mills, other textile plants, and other industrial plants. Sirrine was also a strong advocate of textile education, serving for nearly twenty years as a life member of Clemson's Board of Trustees. Sirrine Hall now houses the College of Commerce and Industry.(4)

7. Outdoor Theater (1940): The Outdoor Theater, also known as the Ampitheater or the Bandstand, was constructed in 1940 as a gift to Clemson College from the Class of 1915 for its twenty-fifth reunion. Built in a natural depression behind Hardin Hall and near the center of the campus, the theater cost $10,000. Leon LeGrand, a member of the Class of 1915 and the first graduate of Clemson's architecture program, designed the theater. David Watson, another member of the class and supervisor of grounds at Clemson in 1940, selected the site. The structure was designed with stylized Art Deco detailing. By 1977 the theater had deteriorated to the extent that the university administration considered its demolition and replacement with a new theater, but protests from Clemson students and alumni led to its renovation. The original wooden seats were removed and replaced with concrete stairs. Originally used for graduation exercises, the Outdoor Theater is still one of the most popular gathering places on the Clemson campus; concerts, theater productions, pep rallies, and classes continue to be held there.(5)

NOTES

(1) Clemson University Subject File, Campus Buildings, Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College of South Carolina. Agricultural. Mechanical. Textile. Catalogue 1900-1901. Eighth Year. (Columbia: The State Company, 1901), pp. 12-13; Clemson Agricultural College, The Tiger (newspaper), 9 May 1928.

(2) Clemson University Subject File, Campus Buildings, Special Collections, Robert M. Cooper Library, Clemson University.

(3) Ibid.; Wright Bryan, Clemson: An Informal History of the University 1889-1979 (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1979), pp. 90-94.

(4) Carmen Harris, "The Names of Clemson's Historic Buildings." Unpublished report, Department of History, Clemson University, 1987.

(5) Anderson Daily (Anderson, SC), 4 June 1985.

1. Name of Property: Fort Hill
   Location: Clemson University, Pickens County, South Carolina
   Photographer: Staff, South Carolina Department of Archives and History
   Location of negative: Columbia, South Carolina
   Date of photograph: unknown
   Subject of photograph: Principal (north) facade, view looking southwest.

2. Fort Hill
   Clemson University, Pickens County, South Carolina
   Staff Photographer, Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.
   Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
   1960
   East elevation, view looking west.

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of property: Clemson University Historic District II (Historic Resources of Clemson University, c. 1803 - 1940)
Location of property: Clemson University, Pickens County, South Carolina
Photographer: Martin A. Davis, College of Architecture, Clemson University
Location of negative: Clemson University

Addtional information for each photograph follows:

1. Hardin Hall
   1988
   West facade, view looking east.

2. Hardin Hall
   1988
   Oblique view of west facade, looking southeast.

3. Trustee House
   October 1985
   North facade, view looking south.

4. Riggs Hall
   1988
   North facade, oblique view looking southeast.

5. Riggs Hall
   1988
   West elevation, view looking east.

6. Riggs Hall
   October 1985
   South elevation, view looking north.

7. Sirrine Hall
   October 1985
   North facade (wing projections to north), oblique view looking southeast.

8. Sirrine Hall
   1988
   Entrance on north facade; view looking south.

9. Sirrine Hall
   1988
   Entrance to east wing from courtyard; view looking south.

10. Outdoor Theater (Amphitheater)
    October 1985
    View from above; looking southwest.

11. Outdoor Theater
    1988
    View looking southeast.